The Pyongyang Times

No. 42 (412) SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1972 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the correspondents of Japanese newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun" after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Friendship Delegation of Republic of Zambia

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 26 the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation M.M. Chona, Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia, and Mrs. Y. Chona, his wife; W.P. Nyirenda, Minister of Education and Culture; F.H. Liboma, Minister of State to the Office of the President; Jonathan Chivunga, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK, and his wife; Simukulwa, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development; Lt. Col. C.J. Nyirenda, Commandant of the Zambia National Service of the Ministry of Defence; Mrs. Kavunda, Woman Regional Secretary of Mazavuka; and other delegation members.

Present there were Kim Il, First Vice-Premier, and his wife; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Ryu Un Bo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon for Government Friendship Delegation of Republic of Zambia

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on September 26 for the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were head of the delegation M.M. Chona, Vice-President of the Republic of Zambia, and Mrs. Y. Chona, his wife; W.P. Nyirenda, Minister of Education and Culture; F.H. Liboma, Minister of State to the Office of the President; Jonathan Chivunga, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK, and his wife; Simukulwa, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development; Lt. Col. C.J. Nyirenda, Commandant of the Zambia National Service of the Ministry of Defence; Mrs. Kavunda, Woman Regional Secretary of Mazavuka; and other members of the delegation.

Present there were Kim Il, First Vice-Premier, and his wife; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lt. General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence; and Ryu Un Bo, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the delegation of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers after reception

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 23 the delegation of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Akira Iwai, Adviser of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Representative Member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association and Representative Member of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers.

Also present was Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly talk with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Delegation of Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on September 23 in honour of the delegation of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Akira Iwai, Adviser of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, Representative Member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association and Representative Member of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers.

Present there was Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of Correspondents of Japanese Newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on September 17 the visiting delegation of the correspondents of Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Takehiko Takahashi, Chief Editorial Writer of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun**.

Present there were Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Comrade Kim Jung Rin and Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, were also on hand.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests and gave answers to the questions put by them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Major **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade Dr. **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th foundation anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Major **Marien Ngouabi**, President of the People's Republic of the Congo; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Abdul Rahman Al-Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen; **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile; **Gaafar Mohammed Nimeri**; President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; Colonel **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee for National Liberation of the Republic of Mali; Colonel **Michel Micombero**, President of the Republic of Burundi; General **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon; **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; **Indira Gandhi**, Prime Minister of the Republic of India; and Dr. **Benjamin Henry Sheares**, President of the Republic of Singapore.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received from **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, General Secretary of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party and President of the Republic of Iraq, a message warmly greeting the publication of the north-south joint statement and expressing active support and solidarity for our people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, and sent the latter a reply message.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, on the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Chile.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a reply from **Khalifa Bin Hamad Al Thani**, Amir of the State of Qatar, to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the first anniversary of the independence of Qatar.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the latter's 70th birthday and a message of greetings to His Excellency **Mr. Lee Kuan Yew** on his re-election as Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message to **Abdul Rahman Al-Eriani**, President of the Republican Council, and **Mohsen Al-Aini**, Prime Minister, of the Arab Republic of Yemen, greeting the 10th anniversary of the victory of revolution in the Arab Republic of Yemen and a message to **Moussa Traore**, Head of State, Prime Minister of the Government and Chairman of the Military Committee for National Liberation of the Republic of Mali, in congratulation of the 12th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Mali.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 24th birthday of the DPRK from **Francisco Macias Nguema**, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Anthony J. Mamo**, Governor-General of the State of Malta; Colonel **Moammer El Gaddafy**, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of Libya; **Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah**, Emir of the State of Kuwait; **Ali Nasser Mohammed**, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Sirima R.D. Bandaranike**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri-Lanka; **Luis Corvalan**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party; **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece**; **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; and **Kamal Jumblatt**, Chairman of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received messages of greetings from **the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party** and from **P. Sundaraya**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), on the occasion of the 24th birthday of the DPRK.

Government Friendship Delegation of Republic of Zambia Visits Our Country

A government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia visited our country from September 25 to 30 at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Vice-President M.M. Chona consisted of Mrs. Y. Chona, wife of the head of the delegation; W.P. Nyirenda, Minister of Education and Culture; F.H. Liboma, Minister of State to the Office of the President; Jonathan Chivunga, Ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the DPRK, and his wife; Simukulwa, Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development; Lt. Col. C.J. Nyirenda, Commandant of the Zambia National Service of the Ministry of Defence; Mrs. Kavunda, Woman Regional Secretary of Mazavuka; and other delegation members.

The delegation which arrived in Pyongyang on the 25th by special plane, was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and his wife; Comrade Kim Man Gum, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's

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The Leader of the People

Fatherly Love for Bereaved Children of Revolutionaries

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has brought up the bereaved children of revolutionaries with the constant care of a real father.

On March 24, 1947 the North Korean People's Committee decided to build the Mangyongdae Revolution School at his instance.

He had a student registration committee formed immediately and sent couriers to every district to bring all the bereaved children of revolutionary fighters.

At that time, he called in a comrade who was to be dispatched to Northeast China on the mission and said:

...When we fought in the mountains, the children were maltreated and insulted more than anyone else by the Japanese imperialists, suffering from starvation and being hunted by them.

Because their parents were revolutionaries, they could not learn when other children learned, carried burdens for other people and were subjected to humiliation.

Now our country was liberated, but they are at a loss what to do while staying in Northeast China. For what did we and their parents fight, shedding blood? It was for the happiness of our people and the generations to come. We must quickly take them back and give them education so that they can carry forward the will of their parents....

Saying that in Wangching he could see the son of so-and-so who died at certain date and at such and such a place he could meet the children of so-and-so who died in a certain battle, he told him to go and search and bring them without fail. So many children of revolutionary martyrs, who had been longing for the warm embrace of the fatherly Leader since they heard the news of the country's liberation, came to the school from Northeast China.

On August 3, 1947 he came to the school to see the children.

They now met him whom they had dreamed awake or asleep to see and rushed to be held to his heart, shouting "General!" and sobbing in the excess of their joy and excitement.

He asked what hardships they had undergone during these years, patting them on their backs.

He, together with them, entered the dining hall and talked with them. He asked the names of all the children in turn, learning about the struggles of their fathers and about their relatives. Then he said:

...Your parents were ardent revolutionary fighters who devoted their last drop of blood to the freedom and liberation of the fatherland.

To our sorrow, they sacrificed their lives while fighting with arms in hand with me against the vicious Japanese imperialists in the areas of Mt. Paekdu-san, unable to see the liberation of their fatherland.

It was their last wishes that we should give education to their children and raise them as revolutionaries when the fatherland is liberated.

This is why I planned to establish a school and educate their children at state expense when the country is liberated. I have never forgotten their wishes.

And today our Party and the people's government have set up this school.

So you must carry forward the wishes of your parents and become fine revolutionaries.

You must be true to the teachers' instructions, study hard and observe the school disciplines strictly....

At the night that day when they met the fatherly Leader, the children could hardly sleep. They resolved again and again to study hard to become the revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to him and repay him for his great trust and solicitude.

A few months later large fine and modern school buildings were built on the sunny side of a knoll in Mangyongdae, the cradleland of our revolution and a place dear to the hearts of our people.

Many bereaved children of revolutionaries have been since then trained here at the school as the revolutionary soldiers who are boundlessly faithful to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to his great revolutionary ideas, like their parents.

How Were the Sick and Wounded Given Treatment in Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke of the work to be done by the members of the medical corps of the Guerilla Army. He said in the following vein.

...The most important thing also for the members of the medical corps is to have a tireless and unyielding strong will no matter how protracted and arduous the revolution may become.

The unbending will and perseverance of the members of the medical corps should find expression in rescuing the lives of the patients and ensuring the health of the revolutionary comrades by displaying initiative in every way in any adversity....

Whole-heartedly upholding the teaching given by the Leader, members of the medical corps of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army treated the sick and the wounded in good time displaying initiative in every way and worked devotedly to see the speedy recovery to health of the patients even under the very difficult conditions where they were in want of everything.

Construction of Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army Hospitals

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged with guerilla warfare as its basic form. Under such condition, where and how to build hospitals was a very important question directly connected with the protection of the lives of the wounded revolutionary comrades.

In the years of arduous armed struggle, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally paid deep attention to the treatment of the sick and the wounded and taught in detail the ways for building the hospitals of the Guerilla Army.

To begin with, he clearly indicated the principle of designating the sites for building hospitals.

It was to set up hospitals in places in secret areas where the enemy's attention was less strong, places difficult for the enemy to attack and favourable for our medical corps members to evacuate the sick and the wounded to safety spots, places good for them to guard against the enemy and camouflage and hide and places favourable for our army units to swiftly contact with the local revolutionary organizations.

And it was to build hospitals in sunny, windless and quiet places with clean water and free from moisture.

The Leader taught that men of the Guerilla Army and members of the medical corps should build hospitals by their own efforts displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Whole-heartedly upholding his teaching, members of the medical corps built log cabins, semi-dugouts, thatched huts in deep forests and used them as hospitals.

Sometimes they used natural caverns or pitched tents made of the cloth they had captured from the enemy.

The inner part of hospitals was different from each other. Mostly hospitals had the middle corridor and two heated floors on both sides and some had the corridor on one side and a heated floor on the other.

Every hospital had a room for treatment, sick-rooms for mild and serious cases, a room for medical workers and a kitchen. To cope with the enemy's surprise attack entrances were on both sides of the hospital.

In general every room had the heated floor. In the makeshift hospitals stone stoves and various campfires were used for heating.

The hospitals were thoroughly camouflaged in a way befitting the surroundings.

The fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that hospitals suited to the conditions of guerilla warfare were set up everywhere and the ranks of medical corps members were built up solidly.

At that time the divisional hospital in the rear had a director concurrently with army surgeon, an army medic and a nurse concurrently with cook. The regimental hospital had an army surgeon and a nurse concurrently with cook. Every company had an army medic. Stretcherbearers groups were also organized to send the patients for treatment.

As seen above, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung showed all possible solicitude for the timely treatment of those who fell ill or got wounded in the course of the revolutionary struggle and for the quick recovery of their health.

Treatment of the Sick and Wounded

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...What we need is creation. No matter how long we may study the methods of giving treatment fully provided with medical instruments and medicaments, we will be unable to immediately apply even one of these methods at the guerilla army hospitals.

What we need now is such a method of treatment as treating patients in the deep forests by using things available in the forests and attending to patients in the plain areas and on the riverside by using things obtainable there....

To thoroughly implement his teaching, members of the medical corps of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army who were immensely loyal to the Leader treated the sick and the wounded in a creative way making correct use of all conditions at any time and at any place.

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Assembly; and other responsible cadres of government bodies, the People's Army and working people's organizations.

A ceremony welcoming the delegation took place at the airport.

On the same day the delegation paid a courtesy call on Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the evening the delegation was invited to a welcome banquet arranged at the Okryu Hall by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and other leading personages of the government and responsible functionaries of government bodies, the People's Army and working people's organizations.

Comrade Kim Il spoke first on the occasion.

In his speech he, on behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, warmly welcomed the visit to our country by the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Vice-President M.M. Chona. Pointing out the achievements made by the Zambian people in the struggle for consolidation of the national independence and for independent development of the country, he said that the Korean people actively support all the progressive home and foreign policies pursued invariably by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the just struggle of the Zambian people and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle.

After referring to the brilliant victory of the line of the country's reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, he stated that the Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification independently and in a peaceful way without interference of any outside forces with the united efforts of the nation. Then he expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Republic of Zambia for their constant, sincere support and encouragement extended to the just cause of the Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification in the international arena including the United Nations.

In conclusion, he said that the visit of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia to our country is of great significance in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Zambia and emphasized that the Korean people value the friendship and solidarity with the Zambian people and will do everything possible to develop them still further.

Head of the delegation M.M. Chona spoke next.

He first said that he conveys warm and fraternal greetings to the respected and beloved Leader of the dynamic Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung, the Party, the Government and the patriotic dedicated and determined people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Then he referred to the achievements made by the Korean people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Leader.

Quoting the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"If the north and south join hands and make tireless efforts, we will be able to gradually eliminate mutual misunderstanding and distrust and achieve the reunification of the country independently on a democratic basis,"** he said: We are delighted that on their own the Korean people have taken steps to see that their country is reunited. This is a practical application of the *Juche* idea propounded by the able Korean Leader, Premier Kim Il Sung.

After noting that Zambia, too, like the Korean people, abhor any form of foreign domination or control, the speaker denounced the interference of the foreign racists in Africa.

Pointing out with gladness that during the visit his delegation shall have the opportunity of seeing the implementation in practice of the *Juche* idea, the noble idea of the wise Leader of the Korean people, Premier Kim Il Sung, he remarked: We understand that by this *Juche* idea, the country should be self-reliant in the sense that the country is required to solve all the problems of the revolution independently by its own strength to suit the actual conditions in that particular country. Lastly, he said:

I consider that this visit by this delegation is a contribution towards this increased cooperation.

The delegation was invited to the welcome mass meeting held in Pyongyang on September 29 and attended the welcome mass meeting which took place in Hamhung earlier.

Respectfully placed on the platforms of the meeting places were portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people.

Also placed on the platforms were portraits of President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia.

Present at the meetings were Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and other leading cadres of the government and responsible functionaries of the government organs and working people's organizations, generals and men of the Korean People's Army and working people in the two cities.

The meetings were addressed by the chairmen of the two city people's committees and head of the delegation M.M. Chona.

While staying in our country the delegation visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution.

After carefully looking around the house in Mangyongdae where the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood and the historic sites of revolution there, the head of the delegation said that it was a great honour for him to visit Mangyongdae, because he could hear a fine explanation about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. And he noted that he gained a better knowledge of Korea which has made a great development on the basis of the *Juche* idea of Premier Kim Il Sung.

During its sojourn the delegation also inspected the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the February 8 Vinalon Factory and the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant and educational and cultural institutions.

On the evening of September 29, Vice-President M.M. Chona, head of the delegation, gave a banquet at the Okryu Hall in connection with the visit of his delegation to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; and other leading cadres of the government; responsible functionaries of government organs; generals of the Korean People's Army and personages concerned.

Head of the delegation M.M. Chona was the first speaker at the banquet.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Kim Il.

The delegation left Pyongyang on the morning of September 30 by special plane after winding up its itinerary.

The delegation was seen off by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, and other leading cadres of the government.

A farewell ceremony took place at the airport.

This visit of the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia to our country made a great contribution to further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the peoples of the two countries.

The Hamhung city mass meeting welcoming the government friendship delegation of the Republic of Zambia

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Denouncing U.S. Imperialists for Railroading Illegal Resolution on Putting Off for One Year Discussion of Korean Question through 27th UN General Assembly Session

The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK issued September 27 a statement denouncing the U.S. imperialists for railroading an illegal resolution on putting off for one year again the discussion of the Korean question through the 27th UN General Assembly session.

The statement says:

At the 27th UN General Assembly session this year the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other countries, reflecting the demand of the changed situation in Korea, proposed to place on the agenda and discuss the new item "Creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea."

This proposal was fundamentally different in character from the "Korean question" based on the "report" of the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which had been illegally discussed so far in the United Nations to justify the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism against Korea; it was based on the lofty stand for removing outside interference obstructing the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and for helping the Korean people accomplish their national cause and also conformed with the aspiration of the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

Therefore, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people supported it actively and so many countries as never before underscored the justness of this new item and strongly demanded its inclusion in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session this year.

The Government of the DPRK expresses deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all countries of the world who made efforts to place on the agenda and discuss the new item on Korea in the UN General Assembly session this year, expressing sympathy and support for the Korean people's cause for the reunification of the country.

Today the governments and peoples of many countries hope in earnest for the early achievement of national reunification, warmly hailing the announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity in Korea and the forceful development of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The new item "Creation of favourable conditions to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea" jointly proposed by the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and many other countries precisely reflects such desire of the world people and the trend of the times. If a positive measure had been taken on the basis of this proposal, it would have been helpful to the cause of reunification of the Korean people.

If the current General Assembly session had been a meeting for this, it would have been an important opportunity for the United Nations to fulfil the historic responsibility it assumed before the Korean people and to restore its authority.

However, together with some reactionary forces, the U.S. imperialists who always obstruct the struggle of the people for national liberation, independence and social progress and all their legitimate aspirations railroaded an illegal resolution on putting off the discussion of the Korean question for one year again so as to prevent this new item from being placed on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly session in defiance of the just demands of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people and the principle and norms of the UN Charter.

The Government of the DPRK and the entire Korean people resolutely denounce the U.S. government for illegally manoeuvring to prevent by every means the Korean question from being placed on the agenda and discussed in the UN General Assembly session.

The situation which has developed centering around the question of placing on the agenda the new item on Korea in the United Nations shows that the U.S. imperialists and a handful of reactionary forces, feeling quite uneasy about the new developments in Korea, are trying to hold in check the onward movement of the Korean people for achieving the independent reunification of the country which is developing day by day.

The main purpose of such persistent opposition of the U.S. imperialists to the inclusion of the new item on Korea in the agenda of this year's UN General Assembly session is to keep the occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops as ever under the UN signboard and continue to use the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" as a tool of aggression against Korea and thus easily interfere in the internal affairs of Korea, perpetuate her division and obstruct her reunification.

Such aggressive attempt of the U.S. imperialists was already exposed to the full by the fact that they challengingly declared, after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, that they would not reduce their aggressor troops in south Korea and would push ahead with the modernization of the south Korean army so that the south Korean rulers might conduct negotiations from "the position of strength." It was more fully revealed in the arrogant "annual report" which they made the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" submit to the United Nations recently, speaking for their stand.

In its "annual report" the "UNCURK" which serves entirely the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists, viciously impairing the north-south joint statement enjoying the active support of the entire Korean people and the fair public opinion of the whole world, made no scruple of prattling that "this statement is not substitute for the political and military interference of the United Nations in the Korean question and is not worthy of reducing the importance and necessity of the interference of the United Nations."

It went so far as to say that the interference of the United Nations in Korea is "necessary till concrete results are yielded by the initial dialogue which has already begun."

This reveals itself what a hypocritical and shameless jugglery of words it is that U.S. imperialism and some of its followers croaked themselves hoarse that if the Korean question is discussed in the United Nations, it might create an obstacle to the north-south dialogue which has already started.

The manoeuvres perpetrated by the U.S. government in the current UN General Assembly session and the "annual report" submitted by the "UNCURK," its tool for aggression, clearly show how crudely the U.S. imperialists are defaming the national dignity and sovereignty of the Korean people and how desperately they are trying to maintain their aggressive policy toward Korea.

Another reason why the U.S. imperialists so desperately obstructed the inclusion of the new item on Korea in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session this year is that they extremely feared if the representative of the DPRK, the party concerned, appears on the rostrum of the United Nations when the Korean question is put on the agenda, all the seamy sides of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over south Korea and the aggressive nature of the "Nixon doctrine" would be exposed to the world.

All these facts bespeak that the current UN General Assembly session, by failing to debate the Korean question due to the illegal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, could neither give help to the just efforts of the Korean people to realize the country's reunification independently and peacefully without depending on outside forces or without foreign interference, nor live up to the expectation of the peoples the world over but only brought about the result of having the authority of the United Nations trampled underfoot again by the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists could put off the discussion of the Korean question in the United Nations for another one year by an unwarranted method. But they could neither weaken even a little the sympathy and support of the peoples of the whole world for the just and pressing cause of the Korean people to reunify the split country nor could they block the trend of the progressive countries the world over to actively cooperate in the reunification of Korea.

Today it has become an inexorable trend that the socialist countries and a large number of national independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America and many countries of Europe are more actively supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea with each passing day, while denouncing and rejecting the U.S. imperialists who are continuously resorting to the aggressive policy towards Korea and the reactionary forces fawning upon them.

The Government of the DPRK holds that the U.S. government should look straight at the developments in Korea and give up the manoeuvres to lay obstacles on the road ahead of the Korean people struggling for the independent, peaceful reunification, pull their troops out of south Korea and stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

The United Nations should get rid of the present situation in which its authority is being continuously trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists and should no longer be used in the aggression of U.S. imperialism on Korea.

The Government of the DPRK demands that the United Nations dissolve, above all, the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," take the cap of "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the UN signboard, withdraw them from south Korea and revoke the illegal "resolutions" on Korea.

The entire Korean people will continue to struggle for defending national dignity and sovereignty, rejecting the foreign interference, with the sympathy and active support of the peace-loving people the world over on the road to accomplish the cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

The Government of the DPRK expresses the hope that the governments of progressive countries and all the peace-loving people of the whole world will extend more active support and encouragement to the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

A view of Kim Il Sung University which won the title of Chollima

In our country, the first Sunday of October every year is observed as the Students Day, the red-letter day of our young school boys and girls.

Greeting this happy day, all the school goers in our country who account for a quarter of the population are filled with the feelings of unbounded reverence for and gratitude to the father Marshal Kim Il Sung who established a most advanced socialist education system in this land and opened the door of learning wide to all and they are full of a firm resolve to render devoted service to the Leader singleheartedly through their assiduous study and tireless revolutionary training.

Our pupils and students, the successors to the revolution, enfolded to the tender bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, really feel no envy in this world, displaying their wisdom and talents to the full with great hopes and ambitions as the rising generations.

In 1967 our country enforced the universal nine-year compulsory technical education for the first time in the East and this year started introducing the universal ten-year senior middle school education. Thus, all the rising generations are able to get perfect secondary education up to high school course at regular schools free of charge from the full age of six. Moreover, the students of higher educational institutions and higher technical schools receive even stipends from the state.

The school education in our country is conducted with *Juche* thoroughly established and the working-class line distinctly drawn, and the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy propounded by the Leader are splendidly applied in it.

Today our pupils and students prepare themselves reliably as lifeguards and death-defying corps of the Leader, arming themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the monolithic ideology of our Party, and revolutionizing and working-classizing themselves constantly.

They do not want to be mere "bookworms." They refuse to acquire knowledge for knowledge's sake.

They are doing all they can to train themselves creditably into revolutionaries of the working class who like to make revolution, like to fight and like to work and faithfully take part in the political organizational life and who have firmly established *Juche* in study and scientific pursuits and are well qualified politically and technically, in a manner worthy of pupils and students in the era of revolution.

To carry forward the great *Juche* idea of the Leader brilliantly generation after generation, crush imperialism and the exploiting classes and carry out the revolution to the end—this is precisely the hope and ideal of the Korean pupils and students and their finest mental characteristics.

The future of our revolution is bright because of such dependable heirs of the revolution.

Our People Enjoy Benefit of Free Medical Care, Good Health and Longevity

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who always holds the lives of the people dearer than anything else and bestows warm, fatherly care for promoting the health of the working people, instructed to set up a system of universal free medical care on October 2, 1952, 20 years ago, during the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War, and showed all his consideration for its realization.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The correct policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic with regard to health services has enabled the working people of our country to enjoy greater benefits from the system of universal free medical care."

(Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 551.)

As a result of the splendid realization of the great programme of universal free medical care advanced by the fatherly Leader, our people now equally benefit from free medical care and lead a happy life, enjoying the prime of youth until 60 and celebrating longevity at 90, as the saying goes.

Some time ago a patient, Pak Yong Guk by name, recovered his health after a six months' treatment at the First Chollima Surgery, Hospital No. 1 in Pyongyang. By the time he left the hospital he had undergone four major surgical operations and got 15 litres of blood transfused on 64 occasions in addition to the use of various rare medicines. The cost of operation and blood transfusion, aside from that of hospitalization, food, diagnosis and medicines, is as much as an ordinary worker can earn for six years.

Yet, all the medical service for him was free of charge. Furthermore, he was paid even medical allowances from the Government.

Born in the family of a share cropper, he had been bereft of his parents and a brother who all died of illness, in Northeast China and Seoul before liberation, unable to afford to buy a dose of medicine. Ever since he came under the tender care of the fatherly Leader, however, he lives literally in happiness with no envy in the world, free from the worries of food, clothing, housing, education for his children and medical care.

This is not limited to him.

Indeed, the system of free medical care established by the Leader benefits everyone just as the sun warmly shines over everyone—the woman named Ri Gun Ja, who returned from Japan with a chronical stomach disease and got it completely cured in the embrace of the socialist homeland, the worker Yang Won Baek who was rescued when he was dying of stomach rupture....

This is a happiness we can enjoy only in the warm bosom of the fatherly Leader who always takes meticulous care of the living of the people and their health, and has established the most advanced system of health services for the people and universal free medical care. That is why our working people always cherish ardent loyalty to him and will remain loyal under any circumstances. This is simply beyond imagination in south Korea where such appalling tragedies take place almost every day as the case of a woman who still needed doctor's care after delivery was kicked out of hospital with her baby kept as hostage because she could not pay the doctor's fees, as the instance of a pregnant woman who was denied medical care in her critical state because she had no money, as the tragedy of the children who had to sell their eyes to make medical fees for their sick mother.

The Leader has also given a deep attention to the material foundations to consolidate the system of universal free medical care. He saw to it that yearly increasing amount of funds were allotted to health services. During one year of 1970 291 hospitals and clinics were built and the ranks of medical workers increased steadily. Particularly, during the period of one year and more following the historic 5th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, more than 1,200 clinics were developed into hospitals in the rural villages.

The people's hospital newly reorganized in every *ri* has specialized medical branches—pediatry, internal treatment, surgery, dental surgery, maternity, delivery rooms, physical treatment, pharmacy, X-raying and sick-rooms, all equipped excellent.

Today our working people keep their struggle on upswing for the implementation of the magnificent Six-Year Plan with a view to bringing into full blossom the socialist system established by the fatherly Leader in our country, the best system in the world and to hastening the day when they can share their happiness with their brothers in the south who go hungry in rags and suffer from all sorts of diseases.

Kim Ok Hui

A Story of 1,000-ri Waterways

To the south of the Masikryong ridges unfolds the vast Singye plain.

This uphill plain lying 200 metres above sea level had long remained unreclaimed for famine of water.

Even birds, it was said, flew past the plain with grief because no water was found there. Before liberation, those peasants who were wandering about aimlessly, left without means of living due to the exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and the landlords settled down in the plain and began to upturn land for farming.

Their life in the waterless plain was unspeakably hard.

A peasant who was engaged in weeding breathed his last, unable to quench intense thirst and crops were used to wither away, scorched by the sun.

Such a thing went into the limbo of the past.

Now in this plain a total of 1,000-ri long waterways have come into being and a new life as good as in towns is in full bloom thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

The fields are overbrimming with life-giving water. Formerly, not a patch of rice-field was to be seen, but now there are 10,000 *chongbo* of paddies. All ravines are alive with herds of livestock flowing like clouds. Modern dwelling houses stand in rows with the front hill covered by different kinds of fruit trees—apple, peach, apricot and plum trees and grape vines. Brightly lighted by electricity, they all have water laid on.

The inhabitants in the plain who had to walk 70 *ri* to buy a box of matches do shopping at foodstuff and daily necessities stores in their villages. They can get those goods at the same cheap prices as in urban stores.

They can go by bus anywhere they like to. The bus stop is quite near to their houses.

Whenever they speak of this new history of the Singye plain, they remember the event of June 19, 1957.

That day all the villages were agog with immeasurable joy and excitement.

It was because the great Leader who made the peasants in the plain masters of land and opened the avenue of cooperativization for them came to provide them with a better life, disregarding the ruggedness of several hundred-ri long way.

Personally treading the uphill path and zigzag ridges between fields, he acquainted himself with the actual situation of the plain on the spot and said:

"The question we should solve is that of water. It is imperative for us to solve the water problem."

Then he himself ascended a hill to choose the site for a reservoir.

Elbowing his way through bushes, the Premier climbed up the hill facing the Wolyang village and stood on a level ground. It was just the "Jeuze" hill on which peasants in the region often prayed to the Heaven for rain with a dead cow as an offering, for they could hardly behold crops dying away owing to a long spell of drought.

On the hilltop, he looked down for a good while the Ryesong-gang River and its tributaries skirting hillocks, lost in a deep thought, before he said:

"If we build a dike down below where the stream of this gorge merges with the rivulet of that one, we'll have a very large reservoir... In my opinion, it will be enough if we keep in the valley all the water running down from the two ravines and lift it with pumps."

No one else had ever thought of building a reservoir by removing mountains and blocking the river for sending the reservoir water up to the 200-metre high land.

This bold determination could be made only by the Leader who is so anxious to bring the people in the Singye plain a new, happy life, with a far-sighted plan for the welfare of the posterity.

Encouraged by such a bright prospect, the people in North Hwanghae Province also turned out in the great nature-remaking work, not to speak of those in the Singye plain. Large construction machines, mobilized from different parts of the country, helped to demolish mountains, build dikes and create waterways.

Their intense labour endeavours brought the project to completion in a very brief period of 3-4 years.

At last a big reservoir called the "sea" of the Singye plain made its appearance and four-stage pumping stations started operating, lifting water to a height of 200 metres.

The 17 tons of water sent by the water-lifting machines per second flows slowly into the plain along the channels with a total length of 1,000 *ri*, watering the fields equally.

The land bathed with life-giving water is fertile and mechanization has also been introduced, with the result that the farmers work with ease and the production shows a steady growth every year.

The output of last year was 13 times in grain, 22 times in fruit, 17 times in meat, 40 times in chicken eggs and 30 times in cocoons as compared with 1957.

It was the day when drinking water began running through the 40-km pipes thanks to the solicitude of the Leader.

Some put containers under the feed cock to drink water to their satisfaction. But so deeply they were moved that they could not bring them to their mouths instantly. They felt a lump rising in their throats and said: "Thank you, Premier!"

This was not the case with the women in Haepo, Taesong and Sinhung alone. All people in the Singye plain, men and women, young and old, rushed out and shouted and shouted "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution!"

The water flows on along the 1,000-ri long channels, carrying with it the deep emotions of that day.

Pak Ju Sol

A Visit to a Lumbermen's Village

With the lumbermen's day (the first sunday of October) at hand, one day I started on journey to visit to the Haebangku village of lumbermen belonging to the Changjin Lumber Station.

The car carrying me drove ascending the Hwangcho-ryong ridge one thousand and several hundred metres above the sea. Clouds hung low over the breast of the ridge. When the car reached its crest, a sea of primitive forests unfolded before my eyes. Running across thick-wooded valleys and mountains, high and low, the car arrived at a limpid lake. Standing on the lakeside was the Haebangku village.

The village looked like a resort town. A two-storied building rose in the centre of the village. The "room for study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung" was housed in the building. The workers' club, school, hospital, nursery school, kindergarten, stores, library and other cultural and welfare establishments and dwelling houses stood in a fine set.

When I saw the neatly-built houses, I recalled into my mind the wretched life of our lumberjacks who had been wandering about shedding tears of sorrow as a stateless people.

Their life in the days of Japanese imperialist rule was in an appalling state. The Japanese imperialists and their jackals paid them starvation wages and that in arrear, and forced them to work more than 14 hours a day. They lived in shabby hovels. While working they got frozen but had no place to shelter themselves, from the cold. No hospital worked to care the sick. The Japanese imperialist forest policemen were stationed at lumber stations and drove them hard like prisoners. They were transferred here and there according to the change of cut-over area, and the pleasures of a happy home and the education of children were utterly unthinkable for them.

But the Haebangku village suggested a sharp contrast. The village was a fine place where woodcutters were leading a happy life.

The village chief who showed me over explained how this village was built as a fine permanent settlement of lumberjacks under the wise guidance and care of the Leader, and said:

"Since liberation the fatherly Leader Premier Kim Il Sung has had sympathies for our woodmen deeper than anyone else, paying close attention to their life. He took measures to apply the circular cutting method in the lumber industry so as to effect innovations in the production and make them lead a stabilized, happier life."

His remarks recalled me the following teaching of the Leader:

"...Now that the circular cutting method is applied, we must build villages of lumberjacks neatly and finely in the centre of cut-over areas."

The method indicated by the Leader made it possible to build lumberjacks' villages in the centre of cut-over areas in a prospective way and make them settle there for generations, because a definite cutting area was set to plant and cut down trees planfully under the circuit system.

The Haebangku village was built as one of such villages.

I, accompanied by the village chief, looked around the village when a bus pulled into the village. It was the commuters' car. Woodmen here, I was told, went to their work place by the bus or a lumber train. Bus service was open between the village and county seat and neighbour villages.

Evening came. Merry songs of art circle members of woodcutters rang out from the workers' club and voices of children reading books and their gay laugh flew out of the brightly-lit windows of houses.

I dropped in at the home of Cho Tong Yong, a veteran worker who had worked as woodcutter generation after generation.

All his family members sat together in the neat room and were talking with each other about their hope-filled work and life. He told me that his son was working as a transport worker at the lumber station and his daughter-in-law at a locally-run factory and his grandsons and -daughters were students of secondary and primary schools and kindergartens. He went on to say:

"The children receive education free of charge. We, if taken ill, go to the village hospital and receive free care. We have no inconvenience in our life. Our income has increased nearly triple during these years. We woodcutters live happily with nothing more to desire, under the socialist system set up by the Leader."

Before liberation the village had not a single school, but now it has a fully-equipped secondary school and the children receive free education. All the children of pre-school age were enrolled in the nursery schools and kindergartens and were raised at state and social expense. More than one hundred children of woodcutters graduated from colleges of various levels. Their children had been hardly accessible to school in the past. A hospital with scores of beds stood in a sunny place at the foot of hill. It gave woodcutters specialized treatment. Newspapers and magazines were distributed to every household and radio, through-wire radio and TV brought them the news of Pyongyang and foreign countries.

According to the village's chief, woodcutters were being freed from toilsome work. The state spent a great amount of money for the extensive mechanization of lumbering work, with the result that power saws were used everywhere in the lumber station and tractors carried lumbers to railway and lumbermen were doing work easily and efficiently. Thanks to the Leader who pays deep attention to every aspect of their life, special overalls and highly nutritious subsidiary foodstuffs were supplied to them.

Indeed, lumbermen in the Haebangku village enjoyed the happiness of life under the warm love and concern of the Leader. So, with the resolve to live up to his great favour they strove to increase the production and fulfilled the two year task of the Six-Year Plan as of April 10 last. They were now struggling harder to carry out the three year assignment of the Six-Year Plan by October 10.

Han Su Chon

Workers of the Potaesan Lumber Station make continued innovation for pre-schedule fulfilment of their three-year assignments under the Six-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 2.)

Members of the medical corps of the Guerilla Army made necessary medical appliances and medicaments fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

They manufactured useful medical instruments—various kinds of needles, guts, surgical knives, tweezers, bandages and splints — by using pieces of iron, tree barks, bamboos, cloth, etc. And they picked medicinal herbs and hunted animals in the mountains to use them for drugs.

Members of the medical corps of the Guerilla Army produced on their own different kinds of necessary medicines—disinfectant, hemostatic, plaster, etc.

They studied different methods of treatment suited to the hospitals in the deep forests and introduced them into treatment.

When guerillas got injured, the medical workers gave first-aid treatment to them applying leaves of elm trees and undried tobacco leaves to the wounds. When guerillas got burnt, they applied the tallow of badgers and wild boars to the wounds. And when they lacked even such tallow they applied salt water and ashes of oaks to the wounds.

If they had no modern surgical instruments and medicines they performed operations by using medical appliances and medicines of their own making — the powdered charcoal of soesurae trees, silk threads steeped in wine and guts—to rescue the lives of the revolutionary comrades.

Bearing deep in mind the teaching of the Leader that a man devoid of communist human love is not only disqualified for a doctor but has no right to feel a patient's pulse, men of the medical corps of the Guerilla Army made all sincere, self-sacrificing efforts to save revolutionary comrades.

To get drugs effective for patients' diseases and give timely treatment to the sick and the wounded, members of the medical corps dug up medicinal herbs and hunted animals in mountains even in winter in teeth of snowstorm.

Even when they were short of provisions, members of the medical corps while going without taking regular meals put their whole minds to supplying the patients with highly nutritious food at all times.

They took good care of patients helping them wash their faces and hands and feet and cleaning their clothes in time.

In this way members of the medical corps of the Guerilla Army worked hard sparing no pains for the quick recovery to health of the patients. To rescue the lives of revolutionary comrades they went a long way running and if necessary they unhesitatingly offered even their blood and flesh.

While waging an arduous struggle bearing all responsibility for the treatment and life of the patients in deep forests, they stood sentry always sharpening their revolutionary vigilance and in case of emergency they rescued the patients at the risk of their lives.

Under the sagacious guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, members of the medical corps of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army studied methods of treatment suited to their actual conditions, manufactured highly efficacious medicines and gave timely treatment to the sick and the wounded giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and communist human love and thereby discharged their revolutionary duty with credit.

Li Chang Gyu

Workers Effect Innovation in Cement Production with Ardent Desire for National Reunification

The workers of cement factories throughout the country are raising these days the average daily cement output 1.4 times as against that of August.

The workers in this field are effecting such innovation by bringing about a revolutionary upsurge on all fronts with an ardent desire to promote the independent reunification of the country, upholding the programmatic teachings given by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung at the 4th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Such militant slogans as "Let us bring about a great innovation in cement production with a desire to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country!" and "Let us fulfil this year's plan before October 10 and surpass by the year-end the production level set for the end of 1973 in the Six-Year Plan!" are put up in the Chollima Chonnaeri Cement Factory. In the past 5 months the workers of the factory have upped lime stone production nearly 1.2 times with the existing equipment as compared with the production results in the preceding 5 months which were a record in lime stone production. Now they are raising the daily clinker production 1.2 times by heightening the rotation speed of the kiln 1.3 times.

The workers of the February 8 Cement Factory, deeply aware that the production of even one more ton of cement contributes to rejoining the severed blood veins and achieving national reunification, have increased the cement production capacity through a technical innovation movement in accordance with the teachings of the Leader. They have now upped cement production by 43 per cent compared with the previous month, thus successfully translating into practice their determination to surpass the production level set for the end of 1973 within this year.

The workers of cement factories in all parts of the country are continuously invigorating an increased production drive to fulfil this year's plan before October 10, while further consolidating their successes.

Baleful Challenge to the Cause of Peaceful Reunification

On October 1 Pak Jung Hi and his likes kicked up a racket; they pulled out their armed forces on a big scale to "celebrate the day of ROK army" and "show off a grand appearance of ROK army." Traitor Pak Jung Hi was in higher spirits, surrounded by the war maniacs of U.S. and Japanese aggressor armies and the "military representatives" of the moribund Chiang Kai-shek clique and the Thieu clique, who flew into south Korea to instigate him to the military racket that day. In his "congratulatory address" on the occasion, Pak Jung Hi tried feverishly to aggravate the tension between the north and the south by blowing a war trumpet.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

"After the publication of the joint statement, the south Korean authorities have turned their backs and are employing a double-dealing tactics; they are not honestly implementing the agreements stipulated in the joint statement. They say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us. But, as soon as they turn on their heels, they slander us and are engrossed in statements and acts contrary to the fundamental spirit of the joint statement."

In his "congratulatory address," Pak Jung Hi, ringleader of the military junto and war servant for the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces, loosed a stream of powder-reeking wild words, answering his own question: "What is to be done?"

He twaddled about the need to be "backed up by the strength" and clamoured that "to build up the strength"—this is what he wants to stick to. He said that his aim in "building up the strength" is to "defend the system of liberal democracy to the last" while "tackling the communists in a tough and vigorous manner."

His hullabaloo is a rehash of the hackneyed slogan—"Foster the real power" and is tantamount to a treacherous, fratricidal war slogan urging that the "Koreans fight the Koreans" only to help his masters, the U.S. imperialists, achieve their aggressive aim against Korea more easily in accordance with the "Nixon doctrine."

This is clearly proved by the clamour he raised in the "congratulatory address" that the "beginning of the dialogue between the north and the south means in no way a decrease in the necessity of national defence," that efforts should be exerted to win "victory in the confrontation" with the northern half of the DPRK and that for the purpose an "all-out security system should be established" and become "organized" and what not.

This signifies, in the final analysis, that quisling and traitor Pak Jung Hi, still obsessed with a day dream of "reunifying the country by prevailing over communism" by force of arms, intends to "modernize the ROK army" with the lethal weapons and combat materiel given by the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, his masters, to convert the "homeland defence reserve force" into "combat units," to militarize the economy, to develop war industry for on-the-spot procurement of some of war supplies, to turn the whole of south Korea into a bigger army camp and into a position by building anew or expanding the military bases and establishments and to "organize" all the south Korean manpower and material resources for a single purpose—the war preparation. Pak Jung Hi, in a nutshell, wants to rush on toward provocation of a war.

As known to all, the north-south joint statement, rejecting the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of the nation, stipulates clearly that the cause of national reunification, the long-cherished national desire, should be accomplished independently by a peaceful means.

The south Korean rulers signed the joint statement and even pledged themselves before the nation to honestly carry it into practice, because they agreed on it. But Pak Jung Hi, by croaking as mentioned above, fully revealed his criminal, ulterior motive to break the pledge completely and strive for war provocation.

This is an evidence that the outward attitude he has so far assumed is a mere show.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government put forward the policies for independent reunification based on the immortal *Juche* idea and a series of save-the-nation proposals correctly reflecting the requirements of the developments. As our policies and proposals displayed the great vitality, the tendency toward reunification rose sharply among all the Korean people in the north and the south, and the peace-loving people and the broad sections of the progressive public circles throughout the world extended full support and firm solidarity to our people's just cause of the peaceful reunification. Under the impact of such developments the south Korean rulers were compelled to come out to the table for the dialogue with us but they had other aims in view. This we can tell from the Pak Jung Hi's wild words in his "congratulatory address." It is obvious that Pak Jung Hi and the south Korean reactionaries like him say good words when they have face-to-face talks with us but as soon as they turn on their heels, they are bent on some underhand schemes.

As seen from the Pak Jung Hi's powder-reeking wild words, it is the real intention of the south Korean reactionaries to race along toward war. Then, why did they agree on the north-south joint statement and why have they been resorting to the despicable double-dealing tactics?

It is precisely because they want to hoodwink the Korean people in the north and the south and mislead world public opinion so as to gain time to speed up their preparations for war and run the risk of "reunifying the country by prevailing over communism."

On October 1 Pak Jung Hi worked out brazen-facedly a cunning artifice to cover up his black-hearted intention and justify his sinister war provocation manoeuvres.

He ventured to undermine our consistent efforts for the independent, peaceful reunification, arbitrarily labelling our assertion as a "camouflaged peace propaganda" and urging the south Korean people not to "vacillate in the least" but to "rise up with arms in hands without exception." This rascal went so far as to label the enthusiastic desire of the south Korean people as a "sentimental illusion" and, worse still, threatened them, prattling that they should "resolutely give up" their desire and be "armed with the anti-communist spirit."

His vilification and blackmail only serve as another glaring proof that he is a fiendish fascist hangman and schismatist who attempts to divert the south Korean people's attention from the northern half of the Republic and continue to intensify the fascist repression of the people and patriots who have been fighting to realize national reunification, their ardent desire.

The Korean people in the north and the south, filled with the unshakable conviction and determination to accomplish the cause of independent, peaceful reunification, will never tolerate the nefarious, criminal manoeuvres of the south Korean reactionaries.

Li Hae Son

Guinean People Advance Vigorously under the Uplifted Banner of Anti-imperialism and Independence

Fourteen years ago the valiant Guinean people won independence by abolishing French colonialists' rule.

The independence of Guinea, proclaimed on Oct. 2, 1958, was an epochal event that paved a broad way for its people, who had long been oppressed and trampled down by the foreign aggressors, to create a new life and, furthermore, greatly encouraged the African people in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

During the 14 years following the independence the Guinean people under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Toure have firmly defended national independence and sovereignty, smashing at every step the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the imperialists to stifle the Guinean revolution, and scored great successes in their vigorous struggle for national prosperity.

The Guinean government and people nationalized the key branches of the economy owned by the imperialists and colonialists, issued national currency, replaced foreigners with their own national cadres in the state organs, and took other revolutionary measures to rid foreign aggressors of their political and economical foothold and opened up a wide vista for independent development of the country and for construction of the national economy.

As a result of the creative labour of the diligent Guinean people, textile mills, cement factories, tobacco factories and many other factories and enterprises have been set up in various parts of the country, and the agricultural output has steadily increased with the considerable elimination of the aftereffects of the colonial rule.

A series of successes have been scored in the fields of education, culture and public health service; the network of educational establishments has been expanded to train a large number of national cadres and many hospitals and clinics are operating in towns and the countryside to serve the promotion of the people's health.

Strenuous efforts have been exerted to strengthen the national defences to defend the gains of revolution with credit.

The Korean people rejoice over the achievements of the Guinean people as over their own and warmly congratulate them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean people, said:

"In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states. By bribing and whipping up the reactionaries, the U.S. imperialists seek to pit them against the progressive forces and sway certain newly independent countries to the Right." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 346.)

Nowadays, the U.S.-led imperialists and colonialists and their stooges have been ceaselessly manoeuvring for direct armed invasion, military provocation, subversion and sabotaging against Guinea to check its people's victorious march and overthrow its government.

With no desperate machination, however, can the enemy ever bring the vigilant Guinean people to their knees.

The Korean people extend positive support and firm solidarity to the Guinean people in their just struggle, trenchantly condemning the enemy's heinous manoeuvres to stifle the Guinean revolution.

The Guinean government and people highly appreciate the achievements made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and give them active support and encouragement in their righteous struggle for forcing U.S. imperialism out of south Korea and attaining the independent national reunification. This is a great inspiration to our people. The Korean people regard it as a great pleasure to have the Guinean people as their friends.

The Korean people warmly hail the 14th anniversary of the independence of Guinea and heartily wish greater successes to the Guinean people in their struggle against imperialism and for creation of a new life.

Eleventh Reunification Day of Cameroon

It is 11 years since the Cameroon people who won independence through the stubborn struggle against the colonial rule of the foreign aggressors achieved the country's reunification.

The reunification of Cameroons on October 1, 1961 was a brilliant fruition of the protracted arduous struggle of the Cameroon people for freedom and national liberation, and was an event of great importance in their struggle to create a new life.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Cameroon people on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the reunification of Cameroons.

In the past 11 years since reunification the government and people of Cameroon have scored many successes through the persistent struggle for eradicating the aftermaths of imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the independence of the country and developing national economy and national culture.

Thanks to the strivings of the diligent Cameroon people for developing the national industry, hosts of such factories and enterprises as cement factory, textile mill, tinning works, aluminium factory, brickyard, match-making factory, rolling mill, thermal power station, etc. have been erected and new railways and roads built.

The Cameroon government and people direct much efforts to diversified farming instead of the single crop cultivation system left over by the colonialists. Today in Cameroon the production of cocoa, coffee, cotton and banana is increasing and the output of grain such as millet, Indian millet and rice also keeps growing.

Great advance has been made in the field of education, too. The construction of primary and secondary schools is being pushed forward actively. A large number of national cadres are being trained at higher educational institutions including the Yaounde University.

In his telegram of greetings to President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo of the United Republic of Cameroon, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, pointed out:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over many successes made by the industrious people of Cameroon in the struggle for the realization of national unity, the independent development of the country and the building of a new life under the leadership of Your Excellency and express firm solidarity for this just struggle."

The Korean people are really pleased with, and warmly hail, the successes attained by the Cameroon government and people under the leadership of President El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new life.

The government and people of Cameroon are opposed to imperialism and colonialism, and they actively support the struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia against imperialism and for national liberation.

They also positively support our people's struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and to achieve the country's independent reunification.

Though Korea and Cameroon are far away from each other geographically, they are closely linked together for the community of their bitter past and for their present anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle. Especially the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the DPRK and the United Republic of Cameroon last March further consolidated and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Cameroon people yet greater success in their struggle for the building of a new, prosperous society under the banner of independence against imperialism and in their endeavours for the fulfilment of the current third five-year plan.

"Murder of Queen Min" Incident—Japanese Imperialists' Stratagem for Exclusive Domination over Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"There are countless instances of barbarities committed by the American and Japanese scoundrels in Korea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, Eng. ed., p. 477.)

The wicked Japanese imperialist aggressors brutally murdered Queen Min of Korea on October 8, 1895.

This was one of the towering crimes they perpetrated to win an exclusive domination over Korea.

In order to solidify their exclusive domination over Korea the Japanese imperialists left no means untried to destroy the influence of China under the Ching dynasty in Korea and, with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists, made no scruples of warding off the influence of Tsarist Russia, too, which raised its head as another rival.

In those days the Queen Min's faction who held the reins of feudal government of Korea was backed up by Tsarist Russia.

The cunning Japanese imperialist aggressors deemed it feasible to undermine the Tsarist Russia's influence in Korea and consolidate their domination over it only by eliminating the queen's faction.

They sent to Korea a cutthroat named Miura as "minister" to hatch a nefarious, underhand plot to murder Queen Min.

On the other hand, with a view to camouflaging themselves they inveigled in this intrigue Regent Taewon-gun, the then king's father who had exercised the royal authorities but been removed from the regency by Queen Min. At the same time they banded together more than 1,600 Japanese troops, policemen and hooligans to make up a big army of butchers.

At dawn on October 8 the Japanese imperialist aggressors killed Queen Min.

The gang of cutthroats made a surprise attack on the palace with Regent Taewon-gun in front and massacred in cold blood Queen Min as well as her supporters right and left.

At that time the scoundrels unscrupulously committed the barbarous act of burning even her body for the purpose of stifling evidence of their crime.

The Japanese imperialists themselves could not but admit that it was an "incident unprecedented in the world." The incident fully revealed to the public their true colours as brigands who perpetrate without hesitation whatever cruel barbarities with a view to beating off their rivals and bringing a favourable phase in their aggression on Korea.

Later on, the Japanese "minister," the ringleader of the gang, forced the Korean king at the point of bayonet to form a pro-Japanese cabinet as was premeditated. This was another glaring proof of the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism.

Today the revived Japanese militarists have been carrying on the villainous infiltration, political, economic and military, into south Korea in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine" of U.S. imperialism in an attempt to realize again their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The history of the bloody aggression by the Japanese militarists should not be repeated, however. The time has changed. The Korean people today are not the Korean people of yesterday. They are the great, powerful people who are wisely led by and rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated the U.S. and Japanese imperialists in half a century.

The Japanese militarists will go to ruin under a more serious blow than their predecessors had sustained, should they pounce on us to occupy our country again, oblivious of the lessons of history.

Kim Byong Sam

Friendship Visits

☆ Roso Masood Husain, Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organization, and his wife came to Pyongyang on September 19 by plane to visit our country, invited by the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

☆ A delegation of the Italian Agricultural Workers, Technicians and Office Employees Trade Union headed by Corlo Ciecerchia, Secretary of the National Department of the Italian Agricultural Workers, Technicians and Office Employees Trade Union, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th to visit our country upon the invitation of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

☆ Ryosuke Yasue, Editor-in-Chief of "Sekai," magazine of Iwanami Shoten in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on the 19th by air to visit our country, invited by the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

☆ An Iranian table-tennis team headed by Amir A. Amin, President of the Iranian Table-Tennis Federation, which visited our country on September 22, left Pyongyang on the 29th by air.

☆ A football team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Tien Chen, Director of the Youth Department of the General Political Bureau of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, arrived in Pyongyang on September 26 by train to visit our country, invited by the Ministry of National Defence.

☆ A friendship delegation of Otwock County of Poland led by Wladyslaw Golinctiak, First Secretary of the Otwock County Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of September 26 by air for a visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang on the 11th.

☆ The delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the Republic of Finland which had been on visit to our country left here on the 12th.

☆ Ismael Byme Taylor Kamara, representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, and his wife left Pyongyang on the 12th after paying a visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of the Osaka Prefectural Assembly of Japan left here on the 12th after concluding its visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions which had been visiting our country left here on the 12th.

☆ The Kairat soccer team of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic which had been visiting our country left here on the 12th.

☆ A women's basketball team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army left Pyongyang on the 13th after a visit to our country.

☆ The delegation of Socialist Members of the House of Councillors of Japan which had been on visit to our country left Pyongyang on the 14th.

☆ Roberto Viezzi, Chairman of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and his wife left Pyongyang on the 17th by air after visiting our country on the invitation of the CC of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

☆ Ieshige Akioka, Member of the Editorial Board of the Japanese newspaper **Asahi Shimbun**, and his wife left here by train on the 16th after visiting our country.

☆ The delegation of correspondents of the Japanese newspaper **Mainichi Shimbun** headed by Takehiko Takahashi, its Chief Editorial Writer, left for home on the 19th by air after visiting our country.

☆ A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Michele Pistillo, a member of the Parliament from the Communist Party, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, left here on the afternoon of September 26 by plane.

☆ A delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association led by M. Rhamsuren, Chairman of the Mongolian Labour and Wage Committee and Chairman of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association, left for home on the afternoon of September 26 by air.

☆ A delegation of the Trade Unions of the Agriculture, Food Industry and Water Resources of Romania headed by its President Constantin Herescu left for home on the afternoon of September 26 by air after a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Union of Agricultural Working People.

☆ A delegation of young businessmen for Japan-Korea friendship led by Mitsuo Isobe which had been on a visit to our country at the invitation of the DPRK Committee for Promotion of International Trade, left Pyongyang by plane on the afternoon of September 26.

☆ A Cuban callisthenics team which had been visiting our country under this year's plan for exchange of sports teams between Korea and Cuba, left for home on the afternoon of September 26 by air.

☆ A delegation of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers headed by Akira Iwai, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, representative member of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association and representative member of the Joint Liaison Council for Interchange between Japanese and Korean Workers, left here on the afternoon of September 26 by plane after visiting our country at the invitation of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

American Way of Life and Japanese Fashions Rampant in South Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Due to the policy of obliterating national culture pursued by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their stooges, in south Korea at present our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot and the corrupt 'Yankee culture,' Japanese fashions and Japanese way of life hold sway, corroding the spiritual world of the people."

For the past 27 years the American and Japanese ways of life have been rampant throughout south Korea. Consequently, in Seoul the laudable customs and manners inherent in our nation have given way to the widespread decadent fashions.

The streets of Seoul as seen in Myong-dong and Chong-dong presented us a scene of prevailing American and Japanese ways of life and Japanese fashions.

On the day of our arrival in Seoul, I asked the Korean newsmen from Japan who went there with us what their impressions were. Their answer was that they felt as if they were back in Japan when they got to Seoul from Pyongyang and that the signboards seen in the streets, advertisement of merchandise, TV programmes, magazines and even food looked exactly like those in Japan. Little wonder that south Korean publications referred quite often, not without reason, to the impressions of the Japanese visitors to Seoul: "Hanguk (south Korea—ed.) resembles too closely Japan" and "though we find ourselves in the land of Hanguk, we do not feel that we are in a foreign country."

In fact, at the "Tokyu Hotel" we heard the melody of old Japanese songs.

Things have come to such a pass where the men of privileged circles, drinking with the Japanese at the top-class restaurant, like to sing even "war song" the Japanese imperialist armymen had used to sing during their war of aggression.

One day I leafed through the south Korean magazine exhibited in our hotel only to find that its editing, format and distribution and compositions of the pictures were just like those of a Japanese magazine.

All these are attributable to the traitorous policy of ushering in the Japanese militarist forces of aggression, pursued by Pak Jung Hi and his likes.

In Seoul we saw the young women who styled themselves the "elite." They wore short skirts—the so-called "ultra-mini-skirt" which was in fashion in the U.S.A. and Japan, had false eyelashes planted and painted them black with "mass color." They were overpowdered disgustingly.

No doubt they looked like the day-time goblins, following the American and Japanese fashions instead of preserving the beauty peculiar to the Korean women. I was rather pained by their appearances than laugh at them. A woman guide who accompanied us also had false eyelashes planted, keeping her fingernails long and red-colored. So, I asked her why she should keep them that way. She answered that it was the latest fashion she had to follow and no one would have a regard for her if she didn't.

Like this, Pak Jung Hi and his ruling circle led the tone of society to decadency all along.

When we went to the Changdokgung Palace one day, we found there a crowd of young women who had their hairs trimmed upward in the way a man does, with shaman-like make-up, "limpid dress" on and queer-looking shoes at that.

On top of these, they had their body painted far thicker than the women we often saw in the Seoul streets and had false eyelashes planted.

They were undoubtedly wives and concubines of some privileged men and high-ranking officials. It was evident that they didn't come there at their free will but were taken there by the south Korean side to show us something which might exert a sort of "influence" on us. We, on our part, could not but be much disgusted with them at their goblin-like phiz.

In south Korea the penniless and uninfluential people have to spend a whole night in front of blood banks with an aim of earning some money to pay the "contributions" imposed by the schools of their children and many of them, in the end, were compelled to kill themselves together with their family members, unable to keep body and soul together any longer. But, the wives and mistresses of the privileged men idle their time away, engrossed in powdering even their eyes and manicuring with expensive toilet articles.

We got irresistibly indignant over those things we saw, things which are scarcely to be seen elsewhere than the south Korean society rotten to the core.

None other but the foreign forces and wives, concubines and daughters of the privileged men and high-ranking officials in league with outside forces have spread all over south Korea the decadent fashions that cast a slur on the traditional beauty of the Korean women.

The American and Japanese ways of life were seen deep-seated not only in the dressing and make-up of the women but also in the words and deeds of the rulers and the influential men under their wings.

One day we had a chance to converse with a high-ranking official of the privileged circles at the banquet held in Kyonghoe-ru. It wasn't the kind of banquet we Koreans usually hold but was a Western-styled buffet, so to speak. And the man's gesture and way of talking were quite different from the Korean.

While speaking he shrugged, gesturing time and again as if to exclaim "No." This fellow behaved himself exactly like a Yankee.

Later on I asked a south Korean newsman if the guy didn't come from the United States. "No, it seems he wants to make himself stylish a bit," he replied.

The American and Japanese ways of life brought by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors were thus furthered by the high-ranking officials of the privileged circles.

This has resulted in corroding the national consciousness and infusing the pro-American, pro-Japanese ideas into the minds of people.

This fact tells us difinitely what a grave crime the pro-American, pro-Japanese flunkeyists in south Korea were committing against our nation.

It made me sick at my stomach to witness the overwhelming American and Japanese ways of life and Japanese fashions, while staying in Seoul. As a matter of course, I keenly felt over and over again the need to bring earlier the day when the grit of the nation will be revived by obliterating the corrupt tone that holds sway in south Korea.

Li Song Bok

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